

# Our Educational Interests.

EDITORS CHRONICLE—Allow me to commence where "S. S. E." left off in his remarks on educational matters Thursday, and add a few lines. He asks: "What should be our policy?" an important question, as all will at once admit. We reply: "Union!" There can never be any real growth in educational matters so long as one party pulls in one direction and another the contrary way. That all wish to see our institutions of learning advance, that all take a pride in their success, is not doubted, but unfortunately some favor one man, some another; some favor one plan, some another, and the consequence is nothing is done as it should be. We hold that to be successful in the highest acceptation of the term, "old things should pass away," and with hearts longing for the improvement of the rising generation, for their usefulness, and consequently their happiness, each one should strive to excel in the good work of uniting and harmonizing the discordant elements about us, that we may make such progress in the enlightenment of all classes as Knoxville has never witnessed before.

"S. S. E." mentions the University and the Institute. These are both important institutions, and demand the fostering care of our citizens; but, sir, it should not be our "policy" to stop here. That Dr. Humes is making the University a first-class college in every sense, is certainly true. This was recognized and acknowledged by all who attended the closing exercises of that institution some weeks ago. And that Prof. Butler is eminently qualified to conduct the Female Institute is also certain, but do all the young men of this community attend these places of instruction? Unfortunately, no.

Well, what shall be done? Shall the crowds of children in our midst who are unable to pay for their education, be permitted to grow up in ignorance and sin? Oh, sir, it is too bad! It is sinful! It is criminal! Certain business men of this place—God bless them, as He certainly will—propose to seek out indigent children, who desire knowledge, and send them to the school above named; a most praiseworthy undertaking, but this is not enough. Fortune, indeed, will be the little ones selected, but what of the balance? What is to become of the many not selected? It seems they are to grow up ill educated, and unqualified to meet the exigencies of the age they live in; and, sir, ere they die they will have reason to curse the "policy" of those who would not contribute a farthing of their abundance for the education of the poor. I do not know the views of "S. S. E." on the all important matter; I only know he did not go far enough. I hope, however, his able pen may be employed, not only in the cause of general education, but also for the good of the poor and needy.

With a brief quotation from the immortal Washington, I close. He said: "Promote, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

## WHAT GRANT HAS DONE.

While the Democratic press of the country are hounding President Grant, about his disposition of the patronage of the Government, and accusing him of being incompetent and trifling, he quietly but efficiently discharges his duties, and leaves the record of his work to answer his accusers.

Senator Morton, in an able speech delivered at Terre Haute, Indiana, a few days ago, gives the merits of the present Administration in such strong contrast with the demerits of its predecessor that we extract a portion of it and commend it to the attention of our readers.

In addition to what Mr. Morton said, we might add that during the past sixteen months of Grant's administration the public debt has been reduced \$146,000,000.

In speaking of the reduction of eighty millions of taxation made by the present Congress, Senator Morton said:

Now, the question may present itself to your mind, how is it that we have been able to repeal eighty millions of taxes? Why was not that done before? You have had a Republican Congress all the time; why could you not do it before? I will tell you. We have had a Republican Congress, but not a Republican Administration until the last sixteen months. The last three and a half years of President Johnson's Administration was as thoroughly Democratic as was that of James Buchanan or Franklin Pierce. I want to tell you how we are able to do this: to repeal eighty millions of taxes, and still have surplus money coming into the Treasury. First, by economy; by reducing the expenses of the Government, and we reduced them, as compared with President Johnson's Administration, over fifty millions of dollars. They have been curtailed here, and curtailed there, and in the other place, and the expenses of the Government have been greatly reduced. Then we have gained a large amount in another way—by the honest collections of the revenue. I wish to show you a statement I obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury only three or four days ago. I saw Mr. Boutwell the day I started from Washington, and asked him to send me a statement over his own signature as to the amount of the gain by the honest collection of the revenue since General Grant came into power. Here it is, and I shall read it to you.

—TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1870.

How, O. P. Morton: In reply to your verbal inquiry, I have the honor to state that there has been an increase of thirty-two millions six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in the internal revenue receipts during the first sixteen months of President Grant's administration, as compared with the last sixteen months of President Johnson's administration.

There you have it. On the same rate of taxation—even with less, because under Johnson's administration the tax on whisky was two dollars per gallon, while it is now fifty cents per gallon—we have an increase of more than thirty-two millions in the receipts of internal revenue in sixteen months. Mr. Boutwell goes on: "And an increase of nineteen millions four hundred and sixty thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars in custom duties for the same period and upon the same comparison, making an aggregate of fifty-one millions, four hundred and eighty thousand, six hundred and ninety dollars."

Just resulting from an honest administration! When you add this to what we have gained in the way of economy, by reducing the expenditures, you will understand how we are able to reduce taxation eighty millions of dollars by one single blow.

The Prussian Consul has been instructed to forward all volunteers to the Vaterland as speedily as possible. Here is an opportunity for the native American Radical to show his colors.—Louisville Commercial.

## The Cost of Pig Iron—Fools Not All Dead Yet.

There has been a good deal said of late about the cost of pig iron, the matter being discussed with much warmth, pro and con.—one party trying to prove that "pig" can be produced very low, while the opposite party adduce equally strong arguments going to show that to successfully bring forth anything of the kind will cost very high. We do not now refer to the matter supposing that the public care half so much about the cost of iron as they do about the cost of bread and meat, or coffee and whisky, but only to notice what a large amount of money certain parties are losing, by not making it.

David A. Wells, late Commissioner of Revenue, has the honor of opening this discussion. His object was to prove that, whereas all the iron manufacturers now engaged in the business throughout the United States are rapidly getting rich by making pig iron at a cost of \$16 to \$20 per ton and selling the same at about \$40; and whereas the people—the dear people—are burdened and oppressed beyond endurance by such monopolists and extortioners; therefore the Government should at once reduce the tariff, and give the foreign manufacturers a better "showing," and thus bring down the price of pig iron.

The editor of the *Whig*, not long ago, took up the matter, and thus bewails the situation:

"Something must be done to protect their interests (the Western States), for they cannot afford to toil and sweat upon their farms to make money to keep up the rich nabobs of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, who make their living and their fortunes by selling iron, etc., at enormous prices."

The question was asked, "Can Pennsylvania have a monopoly and get rich through a protective tariff, to the exclusion of Tennessee or any other State in the Union?" To which the *Whig* replies: "Most assuredly. Has not that been the history of this State for years and years? Does not every fair minded man know this to be so, and as a consequence has it not been proverbial that Pennsylvania has absolutely grown 'fat and sleek' by virtue of her iron monopoly? Her advantage over Tennessee and other States is, that she can manufacture iron cheaper than they, and because of this she has become strutting with wealth."

It appears, however, that the *Whig* editor and his friend Wells do not agree on this point as to the advantages of Tennessee. One of the witnesses introduced by the latter says:

"The East Tennessee and Virginia, Knoxville and Kentucky, Nashville and Chattanooga, Winchester and Alabama, Alabama and Chattanooga, North and South, and other railroads, are almost walled in by iron ore, coal and limestone, which the God of Nature has bestowed with a lavish hand upon this favored country."

And pig iron can now be made in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and delivered at Louisville at a cost of \$22, Cincinnati \$23 and Pittsburg \$23 per ton.

When we deduct the freight from the points named to these markets, which is not less than \$10 to \$11 per ton, it gives us twelve dollars per ton as the cost of manufacturing pig iron on the Knoxville and Kentucky railroads. Either Mr. Wells or the editor of the *Whig* is evidently mistaken as to the comparative advantages of Tennessee, but as the latter gives no proof, we must conclude that the former is best authority in this matter. Both, however, agree that there is more clear money in pig iron than in any other business that can be started.

When gold was discovered in California, it was only necessary to make the people believe in the golden tales of big nuggets to cause a grand rush to those auriferous regions; all expecting to become suddenly rich. We might now expect that if the people could be made to believe in the nabob story of the iron men getting rich, and of East Tennessee, in particular, having such superior advantages, there would be an equal rush to make sure of such a rare chance to make a fortune. But what can we think of those carping, snarling, unreasonable creatures who pretend to believe that iron can be produced at a profit of over two hundred per cent., but who sit lazily down in very sight of these "walls of iron on coal and limestone," only to fret about the "high price of iron," and the extortion of the monopolists who manufacture it. Either they do not believe in their own declarations or else they are great fools for not helping themselves to some of this money, when so much of it is "lying around loose." H. C.

King William cares nothing for all the Rothschilds in the world. He has a well filled treasury, with more than thirty millions of hard dollars, the exact opposite of the French treasury, whose accounts show nothing except the debtor side. Besides, the Council of the North German Confederation, relying on the future approbation of the Diet, has granted him an unlimited credit. The King, accordingly, was unwilling to receive the financial negotiator; and, while he himself picked off the impertinent Count Benedetti with a round answer, he sent word to the rich Baron Rothschild by a servant that he was not at home.

At this Mr. Alfonso gets angry and resigns his office as Prussian Consul-General at Paris. It must be admitted that this is a very proper act on his part; for he would by no means be a suitable person to represent the commercial interests of Germany in the French capital at the present time. He ought also to be praised for so warmly espousing the interests of the Emperor Napoleon. Gratitude is a beautiful but not a very frequent virtue. When the Prince's father, in 1848, made in Paris the personal acquaintance of Louis Napoleon, he was worth about two hundred millions. Out of these two hundred millions, in consequence of the convenient information received from the Cabinet of the President at the time of the *coup d'etat* and since then from the Cabinet of the Emperor, he has made two thousand millions; but of these two thousand millions, the greater part is engaged in all sorts of speculations and enterprises, which would turn out disastrously if anything unexpected should happen to the Emperor.—*New York Staats Zeitung*.

The recently-pardoned convicts from the New Jersey State prison, at Trenton, are represented by an enthusiastic "local" of that city as having left with "good characters and cheerful faces."

## Gleanings.

New York State has a town named Piousville.

There were 148 cases of suicide in the Prussian army last year.

The census just taken in Hungary shows a population of 15,429,238.

The convalescence of the Seven Wise Men will be held in Cincinnati next year.

Los Angeles, California, will make a million gallons of wine this year.

The farmers of the West experience no difficulty in obtaining laborers this summer.

An immense German meeting was held in Buffalo last night, to sympathize with Prussia.

Two men were killed at Lowell, Mass., a few days since, by the fall of a grain elevator.

Meetings of sympathy for Prussia continue to be held in all the large cities of the country.

The Omaha *Tribune*, with the "eccentric" George Francis Train at the head, has appeared.

A good many Remington rifles are manufacturing in this country, some of which are for Austria.

It is reported that the Turkish Government has contracted with parties in America for two hundred cannon.

The loss by the Dayton, Nevada, fire was over one hundred thousand dollars. Insurance light.

A new daily paper has just been started at Portland, Oregon, under the title of the Oregon *Bulletin*.

Madame Ollivier despairs of setting a high-necked fashion, and has given up trying.

Nearly two millions of Germans have emigrated to this country during the last twenty years.

A York State Septuagenarian is called crazy by his family because he is worth \$300,000 and wants to marry a handsome young widow.

A harvester in Meigs county, Tenn., recently, while stooping to gather a sheaf, was struck in the forehead by a rattlesnake, and died in two hours.

The saleswomen employed in dry and fancy goods stores in New York have at last succeeded in effecting an organization, having for its object a reduction in the hours of labor.

## SIGN OF THE BIG GUN!

1870. GUNS! 1870.

STACY & ANGEL,

Manufacturers of Rifles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS,

Cartridges,

SPORTING ARTICLES AND GUN MATERIAL,

G. D. Water Proof and Musket Caps,

POCKET CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE,

SHOT, LEAD, GUN BARRELS,

And every other Article usually found in a first class SPORTING HOUSE.

Agents for the

Orange Rifle Powder.

A large lot of Powder and Fuse always on hand. We have good workmen and are prepared to do repairing of all kinds.

Rifles Made to Order.

We are still buying Old Arms. Send for Price List. Orders solicited and carefully filled.

April 6th

STACY & ANGEL,

Knoxville, Tenn.

EAST TENN. LAND AGENCY.

CHARLES SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Attorney at Law

Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, &c.

OFFICE: OVER EXCHANGE AND DEPOSIT BANK.

GAY STREET,

Knoxville, Tennessee.

ATTENDS TO THE PURCHASE, Sale and Exchange of Real Estate of every description.

Especially attention paid to the organization of Companies and Colonies for the improvement of large tracts of land.

Rents collected and taxes paid in all parts of East Tennessee.

Abstracts of title carefully made and conveyed in all its branches, drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., &c., done in a thorough manner.

## FOR SALE.

30 Farms in Knox county. 300 Farms in East Tennessee.

Valuable city property, improved and vacant lots, from \$100 to \$10,000 in price.

100 vacant lots, some of them exceedingly desirable, in Hardee's and the Railroad Addition. Several choice and well improved lots in Deaderick's and Mettice's Addition.

A large and handsome residence on Patton street, East Knoxville.

Farms on the Cumberland Plateau.

All wishing to buy or sell will find it for their advantage to call and look over lists of property for sale.

CHAS. H. BROWN,

AGENT FOR THE

Inman Line of Trans-Atlantic

STEAMERS,

Flying between New York and Liverpool, and the Anchor Line.

Between New York and Glasgow.

BOTH ARE FIRST CLASS LINES. THE FORWARD carrying the Mail. Tickets as low as by any other Lines. Further information cheerfully given on application.

Have for sale Steam Drafts on all the principal cities of Europe.

A general Notary business also transacted. Office in EXCHANGE AND DEPOSIT BANK.

April 6th

Knoxville, Tenn.

## Knoxville Iron Column.

KNOXVILLE

IRON COMPANY!

Manufacturers of

BAR IRON,

RAILROAD SPIKES,

CASTINGS,

MACHINERY,

NAILS, &c.,

MINERS AND DEALERS

IN THE

Celebrated Anderson County

COAL AND COKE.

Three Hundred Sizes of

BAR IRON!

Suitable for Farming and Mechanical Purposes.

Particular attention given to

REBUILDING AND REPAIRING

STEAM ENGINES,

MACHINERY,

Reapers,

Threshers,

Saw, Flour and Bark Mills.

WROUGHT AND CAST

SHAFTING, PULLEYS

Gears, Pinions.

ONE HUNDRED SIZES' GUDGEONS.

Hollow - Ware!

BOLTS, BOLT-ENDS, CAST AND WROUGHT WASHERS,

All Kinds of

FORGINGS!

The COMPANY now manufacture the

BEST NAIL

In Market. All Sizes—from 3 to 60 Penny.

Their Stock of

Bar Iron is More Uniform

Than ever before, and Warranted.

A CAST

Is made at the Foundry every working day

DONE PROMPTLY

Satisfaction Guaranteed!

Orders Promptly Filled!

TERMS CASH!

Office and Manufactory,

—ON—

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD,

West of Depot,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

April 6th

## SEASON OF 1870!

MONTVALE SPRINGS,

Blount County, East Tennessee.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT FOR THE invalid and pleasure-seeker will be open for the reception of visitors

JUNE 1st, 1870.

The most marked beneficial results attending the use of these waters, in functional derangements of the LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS and SKIN, and the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, attest the

MEDICAL PROPERTIES

OF THESE WATERS.

Situated at the base of CHILHOWEE MOUNTAINS they present the strongest attractions to both the

Invalid and the Pleasure Seeker,

No less on account of its pure invigorating atmosphere and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. Such provision has been made for the

COMFORT OF VISITORS

That the Proprietor confidently promises satisfaction to his guests.

DAILY COACHES,

With Mail and Passengers,

Run between Maryville, the terminus of the railroad from Knoxville, and the Springs—a distance of nine miles, over good roads. Board, per day, \$2.50; per week, \$15.00; per month, \$50. Address, for particulars, J. S. L. KING, Proprietor, Knoxville, Tenn.

## THE SUPREME COURT

FOR THE Eastern Division of the State of Tennessee at Knoxville,

WILL BE BEGUN, OPENED AND HELD AT the Court House in Knoxville, on the 2nd Monday (being the 12th day) of September next, when the business of the Court will be taken up and heard in accordance with the order made by said Court at its last term; which order is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"It is ordered by the Court that at the next term of this Court, the civil cases upon the docket be taken up and disposed of in the following order, to-wit: First, All cases on the docket of the Fifth Circuit filed during or previous to the year 1868.

"Second, All cases upon the docket of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Circuits, filed during and previous to the year 1868.

"Commencing with the First Circuit, and taking the several Circuits in the order above named.

"The criminal cases will be taken up and disposed of as the Court may direct."

A true copy of the order. Test: M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk Supreme Court, at Knoxville.

June 1st—ditto.

## Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED FROM the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and to me directed, I will sell for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, claim and demand that John R. Branner, in his lifetime, had in and to one hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, now in the hands of his Executors, John Talbott, B. M. Branner and G. M. Branner, level on as the property of the deceased, John R. Branner, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 13th day of April, 1870, for the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars and sixty-three cents (\$1,063.63) and costs, in favor of James M. Meek, for the use of Isaac Baker vs. John Talbott et al., Executors of John R. Branner, deceased. V. F. GOSSETT, Sheriff.

July 19—ditto. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED FROM the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and to me directed, I will sell for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, at the Depot of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1870, all the right, title, claim and demand that John R. Branner, in his lifetime, had in and to five hundred, eighty-eight and one-half shares of capital stock in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, now in the hands of his Executors, John Talbott, B. M. Branner and G. M. Branner, level on as the property of the deceased, John R. Branner, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 13th day of April, 1870, for the sum of four thousand, two hundred and forty-five dollars (\$4,245.00) and costs, in favor of J. M. Meek vs. John Talbott et al., Executors of John R. Branner, deceased. V. F. GOSSETT, Sheriff.

July 19—ditto.

## Original Bill.

In the Circuit Court, at Knoxville, STATE OF TENNESSEE—KNOX COUNTY. Henry L. Cline et al. vs. William Cline et al. BECAUSE IT APPEARS FROM THE ALLEGATIONS in the bill in this cause, which are sworn to, that the defendants, Joseph Cline and Joan M. Cline, are non-residents of the State; and that the residence of the defendants, John and Marion White, Anna and Robert McCurry, the children of William and Mary Walker, the children of Elizabeth and Robert Pearce, Catherine Hays, Sarah Storer and Lewis and John Jordan, are unknown; It is therefore ordered by the Clerk that publication be made in the Knoxville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, for four successive weeks, commencing on the 13th day of July, 1870, of the contents of the said bill, and that the said defendants, to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court for Knox county, at the court house thereof, in the city of Knoxville, on the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex-parte.

Witness, E. W. Adkins, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Knoxville, the second Monday of June, 1870. E. W. ADKINS, Clerk.

Chancery Court—Anderson County

Nancy J. Herrell vs. R. A. Harrison, Adm'r, et al. Bill of Exchange.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SAID Chancery Court, pronounced at the May term, 1870, I will proceed, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1870, to sell at public outcry, on the premises, to the highest bidder, subject to the terms of said decree, all that tract of land in the county of Knox, and State of Tennessee, in the 6th Civil District of said county, lying on the north bank of Ball Run, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, being the farm formerly conveyed by Josiah B. Chapman to Nancy J. Herrell.

Terms of sale—Fifty dollars (\$50) cash; remainder in equal installments, with interest from date, at six, twelve and eighteen months, or at one and two years, whichever mode shall yield the largest amount. Notes with